POPOVA, K.I.

Atmospheric precipitation in the Gornyy Altai. Izv. Alt. otd. Geog. ob-va SSSR no.5:104-107 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Chitinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

POPOVA, K.I.

Atmospheric circulation over western Siberia during the summer. Trudy GGO no.164:64-73 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

FAVORIN, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; POPOVA, K.I., kand. tekhn.nauk; GONCHAROVA, N.Ya.; SYSUYEV, G.B.; ZVONKOV, V.V., otv. red.; GORSHKOV, G.B., red. izd-va; NOVICHKOVA, M.D., tekhn. red.; MATYUKHINA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Brief survey of the research on the water resources of the U.S.S.R. performed in 1959 and 1960] Kratkii obzor nauchnykh issledovanii po vodnomu khoziaistvu SSSR 1959-1960 gg. Moskva, 1963. 125 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva. 2. Predsedatel' Soveta po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva AN SSSR chlen-korrespondetn AN SSSR (for Zvonkov). 3. Nauchnyye sotrudniki Soveta po probemam vodnogo khozyaystva AN SSSR (for Favorin, Popova, Goncharova, Sysuyev).

(Water supply)

POPOVA, K.L.

Conference on stream bed processes and hydraulic structural engineering. Izv.AN Uz.SSR no.11:107-111 '56. (MIRA 14:5)
(Hydraulic engineering--Congresses)

TURCHINOVICH, V.T., doktor tekhn.nauk. prof., otv. red.; KUZNETSOV, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; FAVORIN, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; POPOVA, K.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Methods for studying and utilizing water resources] Metody izucheniia i ispol'zovaniia vodnykh resursov. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 160 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva.

POPOVA, K.L.

Coordinating conference on problems in the water economy. Meteor. i gidrol. no.9:61-63 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Water resources development--Congresses)

ABAL'YANTS, S.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; ALIMOV, R.A., red.; ALTUNIN, S.T., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; VYZGO, M.S., red.; ZAPROMETOV, S.G., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; MUKHAMEDOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; NIKITIN, I.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; POPOVA, K.L., red.; POSLAVSKIY, V.V., akademik, red.; ROSSINSKIY, K.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; URAZBAYEV, M.T., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; IVANENKO, T.A., red.izd-va; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Channel processes and hydraulic engineering; papers of a coordination conference, June 7-12, 1955] Ruslovye protsessy i gidrotekhnicheskoe stroitel'stvo; materialy koordinatsionnogo soveshchaniia 7-12 iiunia 1955 g. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1957. 416 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sektsiya po nauchnoi razrabotke problem vodnogo khoziaistva. 2. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Abal'yants). 3. Ministerstvo vodnogo khozyaystva UzSSR (for Alimov). 4. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut irrigatsii (for Vyzgo, Nikitin). 5. Institut sooruzheniy AN UzSSR. (for Altunin, Zaprometov, Mukhamedov, Urazbayev). 7. Chlen-korrespondent AN UzSSR (for Alimov, Altunin, Vyzgo). 8. Akademiya nauk UzSSR (for Poslavskiy)

(Hydraulic engineering)

BLIZNYAK, Ye.V., otv.red. [deceased]; ROSSINSKIY, K.I., otv.red.; ANDREYEV, O.V., red.; VENDROV, S.L., red.; ZHELOV, N.P., red.; POPOVA, K.L., red.: RZHANITSYN, N.A., red.; FIDMAN, B.A., red.; YAROSLAVTSEV, I.A., red.; VIKULOVA, L.I., red.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.F., red.izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[New methods and equipment for studying stream-channel processes] Novye metody i apparatura dlia issledovanii ruslovykh protsessov. Moskva, 1959. 220 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva. 2. Sovet po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva Akademii nauk SSSR (for Bliznyak). 3. Giprorechtrans Ministerstva rechnogo flota RSFSR (for Vendrov). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Yaroslavtsev).
(Hydrology--Research)

3(7)

AUTHOR: Popova, K. L.

SOV/50-59-7-20/20

TITLE: Coordination Conference on Problems of Water Economy (Koordinatsionnoye soveshchaniye po voprosam vodnogo khozyaystva)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 59 - 60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A Sovet po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva (Council for Problems of Water Economy) under the chairmanship of V. V. Zvonkov, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, was organized at the Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (Department of Technical Sciences of the AS USSR) in 1958. One of the principal functions of the Council is the coordination, generalization, and orientation of the scientific research work on problems of water economy carried out by the institutes and branches of the AS USSR, and in the Academies of Sciences of the individual Union Republics, as well as the coordination of the scientific activity of the leading governmental institutes and universities concerning the main problems of water economy. - The ordinary coordination conference was held by the Council on December 11 - 13, 1958. 88 representatives from 51 organizations

Card 1/3

took part in it. - V. T. Turchinovich (Council for Problems of Water Economy of the AS USSR) spoke about the basic directions of scientific research in the field of water economy in the years 1959 - 1965. M. M. Davydov (Gosplan SSSR) named some problems which are to be included in the plan. I.V.Yegiazarov, Academician of the AS Armyanskaya SSR, spoke about the tasks in the exchange of experience and of international coordination in the field of hydraulic research. - V. M. Makkaveyev (Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov vodnogo transporta) (Leningrad Institute of Water-traffic Engineers) spoke on "Some Problems of the Structure of Turbulent Currents". - V. S. Knoroz (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki im. B. Ye. Vedeneyeva) (All-Union Scientific Hydrotechnical Research Institute imeni B. Ye. Vedeneyev) spoke on "Macro Roughness and Its Influence on the Hydraulic Resistance of the River Bed". - A. G. Nazaryan (Institut energetiki i gidravliki AN Armyanskoy SSR) (Institute of Power Engineering and Hydraulics of the AS Armyanskaya SSR) reported "On a Method of Investigating the Irregular Turbulent Current".- The scheme of scientific research work for 1959 on the coordinated problem "Extensive Utilization of Water Reserves"

ZVONKOV, V.V., otv. red.; KUZNETSOV, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; TURCHINOVICH, V.T., prof., red.; FAVORIN, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; POPOVA, K.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KUDASHEVA, I.G., red. izd-va; GOLUB', S.P., tekhn. red.

[Control of surface and undergrond water resources and their utilization] Upravlenie poverkhnostnymi i podzemnymi vodnymi resursami i ikh ispol'zovanie. Moskva, 1961. 245 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR(for Zvonkov).
(Hydrology)

Popovi, K. L.

USSR/Engineering -- River Bed Erosion FD-2633

Card 1/1 : Pub. 41-19/21

Author : Bliznyak, Ye. V. and Popova, K. L.

Title : Conference on river bed processes

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Tekh. Nauk 4, 156-158, Apr 1955

Abstract : Reports on a plenary session held on 13-15 December 1954 to study reports on the development of a methodology for determining water channel processes occuring in river beds as a result of artificially imposed changes in their rates of flow. Lists participating institutes and organizations. Presents brief resumes on reports submitted to the conference. Lists decisions taken at the meeting.

Institution :

Submitted :

POPOVA K.L.

BLIZNYAK, Ye.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; POPOVA, K.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Consultation on the modeling of channel flow processes. Gidr.stroi 23 no.7:45-47 '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Hydraulic models)

Popova, K. L.

551.509.5 [illegible]

Popova, K. [illegible] Dolgosrochnyi prognoz minimal'nykh raskhodov letnei i zimnei mezheni na primere r. Moskvy [illegible] Moscow River as an [illegible] 1949. [illegible] River [illegible] infiltration [illegible] versus precipitation [illegible] 2. Maximum discharge forecasting [illegible] Hydrologic cycle. 4. Moscow River [illegible]

Headings: 1. Long range [illegible]

POPOVA, K. L.

24011 POPOVA, K. L. Dolgosrochnyy prognoz minimal'nykh raskhodov letney i zimney nagruzki na Primere R. Moskvy. (Iz dissertatsii). Trudy Tsentr. In-ta prognozov, VIP. 12, 1949, S. 3-33. - Bibliogr: 29 Nazv.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

BLIZNYAK,Ye.V.; POPOVA,K.L.

Conference on river bed processes. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk no.4:156-158 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Rivers--Regulation)

BERISHVILI, I.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; AKHVLEDIANI, Ye.N., aspirantka; PODARYASHCHIY, A.S., agronom; POLITOV, A.K., entomolog (Groznyy); SELIN, I.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BUGROVA, T.I.; POPOVA, K.N.; KOVALEV, N.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; NASIROV, A.

Brief information. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.11:56-58 N '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Gruzinskiy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Berishvili, Akhvlediani). 2. Opytnoye khozyaystvo "Boyevik", g. Novozybkov, Bryanskoy obl. (for Podaryashchiy). 3. Smolenskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Selin). 4. Punkt sluzhby ucheta i prognozov, g.Kurgan-Tyube, Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Bugrova, Popova). 5. Maykopskaya opytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rasteniyevodstva (for Kovalev). 6. Uzbekskiy institut zashchity rasteniy, Tashkent (for Nasirov).

USSR

(Spectroscopic determination of gallium [redacted] of the Verkhoyansk [redacted] A.S. Rashirtsev, and K. N. Po[redacted] Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Yakutsk). [redacted] *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 93, 863-4(1953).—The examn. of [redacted] Ga content of 177 rock samples from the sandstone [redacted] formations of the Verkhoyansk Range (of Upper Carbo[redacted] to Lower Permian age) gave clear evidence that the older portions contain relatively const. contents in Ga, wh[redacted] the younger sediments are very poor in it, or even free [redacted] from Ga. No reason can be given for this remarkable d[redacted] circulation of the Ga contents; Ga is in general a trace el[redacted] ent of highly uniform distribution all over the rocks of th[redacted] earth's crust, enriched only in sphalerite or germanite ores. [redacted] d in bauxites.

W. Bitel

POPOVA, K. L.

USSR (600)

HYDROLOGY - MOSCOW RIVER

Long-term forecasting of minimum discharges of summer and winter means with the Moscow River as an example Trudy TSIP no. 12, 1949.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, Uncl.

POPOVA, K.S.

Effect of starvation on the development of Rutilus frisii kutum Kamensky at the beginning of its larval period of life. Trudy Inst. morf.zhiv. no.33:63-71 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Caspian Sea—Carp) (Larvae—Fishes)

POPOVA, K.V.

Effect of an Astragalus dasyanthus infusion on the cardiovascular system. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 2 no.5:123-127 S-O '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Dnipropetrovs'kiy medichniy institut, kafedra farmakologii.
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM) (ASTRAGALUS)

POPOVA, K.V., aspirantka

Five minutes devoted to health. Zdorov'e 4 no.11:8 N '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fizkul'tury.
(CALLISTHENICS)

POPOVA, L.

Eminent Swedish scientists visiting Bulgaria. Spisanie BAN 5 no.3: 78-85 '60. (EEAI 10:5)
(Bulgaria--Agriculture)

BULGARIA/Acoustics - Noise. J-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 3, 1960, 6717

Author : Raev, A., Popova, L.

Inst : Institute of Physics, Sofia University, Bulgaria

Title : On the Voltage-Tunable Operation of Magnetrons with Resistive External Circuit.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Bolg. AW, 1958, 11, No 6, 441-444

Abstract : An investigation was made of the dependence of the active component of the alternating voltage between segments of a slotted magnetron V_a on the resistance and capacitance of the external circuit. A simple calculation shows that the quantity V_a depends on $R' = R/(1+\omega^2 C^2 D^2)$, where R is the resistance of the external circuit, C the capacitance between the segments, and ω the circular frequency of oscillations. The experiments were carried out on

Card 1/2

KASABOV, I.; POPOVA, L.

The silicon nondislocated moncrystal needles from gaseous phase.
Doklady BAN 16 no.1:11-13 '63.

1. Predstavleno chl.-korr. E. Dzhakovym.

KASABOV, J. [Kasabov, I.]; POPOVA, L.

Effect of dislocations on breakdown voltage of silicon diffused p-n junctions. Doklady BAN 17 no.11:997-1000 '64.

1. Institute of Physics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.
Submitted July 3, 1964.

AKHABABYAN, N.; BETEV, B.; KAVLAKOV, Sht.; POPOVA, L.

Diurnal intensity variation of the hard component of cosmic rays for 1960-1963 as observed with narrow-angled crossed telescopes. Geomag. i aer. 5 no.2:230-233 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Fizicheskiy institut Bolgarskoy Akademii nauk, Sofiya.

ACC NR: AP6032914 SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/66/019/008/0705/0708

AUTHOR: Kassabov, J.; Popova, L.; Kolentsov, K.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Bulgarian Academy of Science

TITLE: Method for the isolation of solid-state circuits through diffusion

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 19, no. 8, 1966, 705-708

TOPIC TAGS: solid state, silicon semiconductor, circuit, silicon wafer, solid state circuit, semiconductor, silicon crystal

ABSTRACT: A method is described for isolating passive components, such as phosphorus, from common wafers used in integrated semiconductor circuits. The method is based on the planar diffusion of separated n-regions and the inhibition of leakage in the inversion layer, between the n-regions, through a p^+ network. Diffusion was effected in an open quartz tube at 1050°C±1°C for 30 min. After a prediffusion layer was formed, the specimens were washed in distilled water, using ultrasound to enhance the cleansing process. The method makes it possible to obtain diffusion layers with a surface concentration of 9.10^{15} to 2.10^{18} cm^{-3},

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP0032914

C

whose resultant homogeneity makes them suitable for use in integrated solid-state circuits. Paper presented by Academician G. Nadjakov of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences on May 5, 1966. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 2/2

POPOVA, L.

Language and Languages

In linguistic groups of the Student Academic Society. Vest. Len. un. 6 no. 12, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953. Unclassified.

POPOVA, L.; BUSH, G., inzh.; BARANOVA, P.; KUZNETSOV, P.; MER, N.; LADYGIN, A.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, Yu.; STEPANOV, V.; BELINSKENE, A.; SHUBIN, V.; SEROV, K.; MANYAN, K.

From speeches at a conference in Riga. Izobr.i rats. no.4:6-9 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' nauchno-metodicheskogo soveta po rabote narodnykh universitetov kul'tury Pravleniya Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy (for Popov). 2. Rizhskiy myasokonservnyy kombinat (for Bush). 3. Predsedatel' L'vovskogo dorozhnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Baranova). 4. Prorektor universiteta tekhnicheskogo tvorchestva Amurskoy oblasti (for Kuznetsov). 5. Glavnyy inzh. lokomotivnogo depo Moskva-Sortirovochnaya, zamestitel' rektora narodnogo universiteta (for Mer). 6. Predsedatel' soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov Novo-Kramatorskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Ladygin). 7. Predsedatel' Litovskogo respublikanskogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Belinskene). 8. Zamestitel' dekana universiteta tekhnicheskogo tvorchestva pri Leningradskom Dvortse kul'tury imeni Kirova (for

(Continued on next card)

POPOVA, L. — (Continued) Card 2.

Shubin). 9. Obshchestvennyy rektor universiteta novoy tekhniki pri Vsesoyuznom zaochnom institute inzhenerov transporta, Moskva (for Serov). 10. Obshchestvennyy direktor Kirovakanskogo instituta tekhnicheskogo tvorchestva molodykh ratsionalizatorov (for Manyan). 11. Obshchestvennyy direktor Kiyevskogo universiteta po povysheniyu tekhnicheskikh znaniy izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Stepanov). 12. Obshchestvennyy rukovoditel' Bashkirskogo instituta novatorov stroitel'noy industrii (for Preobrazhenskiy).
(Riga—Technical education—Congresses)

L 5376-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) LJP(c) JD/JT

ACC NR: AP5027096 UR/0149/65/000/005/0108/0112
669.35

AUTHOR: Popova, L. A.

TITLE: Electric properties of alloys of the copper manganese silicon system

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1965, 108-112

TOPIC TAGS: electric property, copper base alloy, manganese containing alloy, silicon containing alloy, electric resistance, resistivity

ABSTRACT: 29 different ternary alloys of the Cu-Mn-Si system were investigated to determine their electric properties and suitability as a superior substitute for classical manganin -- in terms of lower temperature coefficient of resistance and higher resistivity -- in the production of precision resistors. The alloys were investigated in workhardened state and after heating for 1 hr at different temperatures in a pure N_2 atmosphere with subsequent slow cooling. The electric properties were measured correct to ±0.005% by means of a setup with a PMS-48 type potentiometer and an M17/1 type mirror galvanometer. Findings: the higher the Mg content of the alloy, the greater is the effect of the addition of Si on the decrease in the temperature coefficient of resistance and increase in resistivity; moreover, the increase in the Mg content somewhat enhances the microhardness of the alloy, although the absolute value of this microhardness remains nearly the same as that of manganin. The microstructure

Card 1/2

09010298

L 5376-66

ACC NR: AP5027096

4

of the alloys represents a ternary solid solution. Of the ternary Cu-base alloys investigated, the alloy containing 7.7-8.7% Mn and 0.6-0.8 Si is recommended for use in the fabrication of precision resistors: following annealing (heating) in nitrogen at 650°C the resistivity of this alloy is 0.32-0.34 ohm·mm^2/m, its temperature coefficient of resistance is zero, and its thermo-e.m.f. in a pair with Cu (0-100°C) is 0.28 μv/deg. The stability of the electric resistance of alloys of the Cu-Mn-Si system is virtually the same as that of manganin and constantan and somewhat superior to that of German silver for which the variation in electric resistance after ten heating cycles is 1.2%. The alloys investigated are readily hot- and cold-worked and can be drawn into wire of 0.2-0.25 mm diameter. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut aviatsionnogo priborostroyeniya. Katedra materialovedeniya i khimii (Leningrad Institute of Aviation Instrument-Making, Chair of the Study of Materials and Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 28Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, EM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

POPOVA, L.A. (Khar'kov)

Hygiene instruction in the polyclinic of Children's Hospital No.24.
Med. sestra 20 no.11:50-52 N '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(HEALTH EDUCATION)

POPOVA, L.A., vrach (Odessa)

In a Ukrainian village. Zdorov'e 8 no.3:24 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(DIVIZIYA--MEDICINE, RURAL)

POPOVA, L.A.

Observation of the course of scarlet fever at home. Sov.med. 21 no.11:39-43 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdela Instituta pediatrii (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. O.D.Sokolova-Ponomareva, nauchnyy rukovoditel'-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.I.Dobrokhotova) AMN SSSR.

(SCARLET FEVER, ther.
home care)

POPOVA, Lyudmila Alekseyevna

[Scarlet fever and its control] Skarlatina i bor'ba s nei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 14 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(SCARLET FEVER)

ORLOVA, N.V.; POPOVA, L.A.; MAKAREVICH, V.G.; VERKHOVTSEVA, T.P.

Physiological features of the fungi which produce tetracyclines.
Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no. 6:251-264 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES)

POPOVA, L.A. (Moskva)

Chicken pox in children. Med.sestra 18 no.8:13-16 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

(CHICKEN POX)

POPOVA, Lyudmila Alekseyevna; POLIS, A. [translator]; VITOLINS, G., red.; KIRULE, E., tekhn. red.

[Chicken pox in childrep] Veja bakas. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdevniecība, 1960. 12 p. [In Latvian translated from the Russian]
(MIRA 14:12)

(CHICKEN POX)

POPOVA, L.A.; KROCHAGIN, V.B.

Determination of nystatin during the process of fermentation.
Antibiotiki 5 no.1:58-62 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(MYCOSTATIN)

MIKHEYEVA, O.N.; ZHABRONOVA, Z.A.; POPOVA, L.A.; KAMENSKIY, I.N. [deceased]; BEL'KIND, M.G.; TSVELEVA, I.A.; SMOL'NAYA, L.M.; KADYKOVA, N.F.; KASHITSYNA, A.D.

Biosynthesis of tetracycline on enriched media. Med.prom. 14 no.1:31-34 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskiy zavod meditsinskikh preparatov No.1 i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(TETRACYCLINE)

POPOVA, L.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Control of scarlet fever. Med.sestra 19 no.3:9-14 Mr '60.
(SCARLET FEVER)

POPOVA, L.A.

Effectiveness of various methods of antibiotic therapy in the prevention of complications of scarlet fever. Pediatriia 38 no.6:71-75 Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(SCARLET FEVER) (ANTIBIOTICS)

BELOUSOVA, I.I.; POPOVA, L.A.

Effect of mineral phosphorus on the biosynthesis of tetracycline and on the composition of phosphorus fractions in Act. aureofaciens in relation to mycelial growth and cultivation. Antibiotiki 6 no.4:302-307 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES) (PHOSPHORUS) (TETRACYCLINE)

POPOVA, L.A.; LEVITOV, M.M.; BELOZEROVA, O.P.

Effect of fats on the biosynthesis of chlortetracycline.
Antibiotiki 6 no.11:989-994 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(AUREOMYCIN) (OILS AND FATS)

KAPRALOVA, Z.A.; MIRLINA, S.Ya.; KOZLOV, P.V.; KARGIN, V.A.; POPOVA, L.A.

Structural transformations in fibrillar proteins. Vysokom.soed. 4 no.3:321-327 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Proteins)

POPOVA, L.A.

Forecasting spring ice stages in the shallow regions of the Sea of Japan. Trudy Dal'nevost. NIGMI no.17:62-63 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

SOBOLEVA, V.D., doktor med.nauk; POPOVA, L.A., kand.med.nauk

Lesion of respiratory organs and cardiovascular system in children with influenza. Sov. med. 28 no.7:50-56 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Infektsionnaya klinika (zav. - prof. S.D.Nosov) Instituta pediatrii (dir. - dotsent M.Ya.Studenikin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

POPOVA, L.A., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; CHUMAK, M.D., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Physiology of Penicillium and Actinomyces; data from foreign periodical literature. Antibiotiki 6 no.3:3-27 '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Penicillium) (Actinomyces)

BOYKO, I.D.; POPOVA, L.A.

Production of antibiotics in France. Med. prom. 17 no.9:58-62 S' 63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

ACCESSION NR: AR4036319 S/0081/64/000/004/P039/P040

SOURCE: Referativny*y zhurnal. Khimiya, Abs. 4P277

AUTHOR: Marty*nova, N. V.; Dintses, A. I.; Popova, L. A.; Potolovskiy, L. A.

TITLE: Development of an industrial method for the production of polyisobutylene, binding additive to petroleum oils

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t po pererabotke nefti, vy*p. 9, 1963, 68-80

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum, petroleum additive, oil additive, polyisobutylene, polymerization, isobutylene polymerization, mineral oil, polymerization catalyst

TRANSLATION: Laboratory experiments on the polymerization of isobutylene (the butan-butylene fraction, containing 12-30% isobutylene, was used as the raw material), designed to obtain polyisobutylene with a molecular weight of 15-20,000 which could be used as a binding additive to mineral oils, were performed in the presence of an $AlCl_3$ catalyst (2% of the isobutylene) in a 1-liter reaction vessel with a stirrer of the propeller type at temperatures of -35 to -45C. The relationship between the molecular weight of polyisobutylene and the content of isobutylene in the raw material, the ratio of isobutylene to n-butylene in the raw material, the content of C_5 hydrocarbon in the raw

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4036319

material and the temperature of polymerization is presented graphically. The effect of polymerization accelerators such as trichloroacetic acid, isobutanol and n-butylchloride was investigated. Addition of isobutanol (0.01-0.02% of the isobutylene)and n-butylchloride (0.6-6% of the isobutylene) cut the time of polymerization approximately in half and improved the fractional composition of the polyisobutylene somewhat. It was found that addition of a 9% solution of $AlCl_3$ in C_2H_5Cl instead of solid $AlCl_3$ decreased the consumption of $AlCl_3$ by approximately 66% and increased the speed of polymerization 6-7 fold. The results of laboratory experiments were confirmed on an experimental set-up. The flow sheet worked out for an industrial plant is presented. The polymerizing capacity of the obtained polyisobutylenes of various average molecular weights (from 15,000 to 20,000) was evaluated on axle oil. A. Ravikovich

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64 SUB CODE: FP, OC ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

MARTYNOVA, N.V.; DINTSES, A.I.; POPOVA, L.A.; POTOLOVSKIY, L.A.

Developing an industrial method for the production of polyisobutylene as a viscous additive to petroleum oils. Trudy VNII NP no. 9:68-80 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

Popova, L.A.

SURIKOVA, Ye.I.; POPOVA, L.A.

Vitamin B_{12} synthesis in cultures of Actinomyces producing antibiotics [with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiia 26 no.4:432-437 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov Moskva.

(VITAMIN B12, metabolism,
Actinomyces, antibiotic-prod. strains (Rus))
(ACTINOMYCES, metabolism,
vitamin B12 synthesis by antibiotic-prod. strains (Rus))

BELOUSOVA, I.I., POPOVA, L.A.

Conditions for the biosynthetic production of tetracycline [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki, 3 no.3:3-8 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(TETRACYCLINE, preparation of
biosynthetic method (Rus))

BELOUSOVA, I.I.; POPOVA, L.A.

Method for determining the relationship between tetracycline and chlortetracycline in culture media. Antibiotiki 3 no.6:24-27 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(TETRACYCLINE, determination,
tetracycline chlortetracycline ratio in culture medium (Rus))
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE, determ.
same)

BOYKO, I.D., POPOVA, L.A.

Use of waste mycelium from antibiotics production for feeding live stock. Med.prom 12 no.8:59-60 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz opyta penitsillinovogo zavoda - g. Debretsen, Vengerskaya Narodnaya Respublika.
(FUNGI)
(FEEDING AND FEEDING STUFFS)

PROKOF'YEVA-BEL'GOVSKAYA, A.A.; POPOVA, L.A.

Effect of phosphorus on the development of Actinomyces aureofaciens and on its capacity for chlortetracycline biosynthesis [with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.1:7-13 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Institut biofiziki AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

(PHOSPHORUS, eff.
on Actinomyces aureofaciens develop. & chlortetracycline synthesis (Rus))
(ACTINOMYCES, effect of drugs on,
aureofaciens, phosphorus on develop. & chlortetracycline synthesis (Rus))
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE, metab.
Actinomyces aureofaciens, eff. of phosphorus on synthesis (Rus))

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, D.N.; MUSATOVA, G.N.; SERAYA, L.D.; BOBROVA, T.V.; POPOVA, L.A.; KONKIN, A.A.

Saponification of cellulose xanthates in a homogeneous medium. Khim. volok. no.5:27-29 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kiyevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for all except Konkin).
2. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut (for Konkin).

35951
S/126/62/013/001/012/018
E193/E383

18.1280

AUTHORS: Mes'kin, V.S., Sergiyenko, R.I. and Popova, L.A.

TITLE: Anomalous electrical resistivity and formation of the K-state in palladian-tungsten and palladian-molybdenum systems

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 13, no. 1, 1962, 126 - 131

TEXT: One of the main manifestations of the formation of the K-state in an alloy consists of the fact that the electrical resistance of the alloy increases after annealing and decreases after cold plastic deformation or quenching from sufficiently high temperature. These effects were observed by the present authors in palladian-tungsten and palladian-molybdenum alloys whose properties they had studied in connection with a search for corrosion-resistant alloys which could be used as high-precision resistance materials. Those results of this investigation which relate to annealing-induced anomalous variation of electrical resistance and other properties are reported in the

Card 1/4

Anomalous electrical ....

present paper. The experiments were carried out on Pd-base alloys containing 5 - 20 wt.% W or 2.5 - 10 wt.% Mo. The experimental wire specimens were obtained by drawing molten alloys into porcelain tubes (2.5 - 3 mm in diameter) and swaging the rods obtained in this manner to 1.2 - 1.3 mm diameter. The properties of the alloys were determined on both cold-worked and vacuum-annealed specimens. The results are reproduced graphically. In Fig. 1, the changes in the electrical resistivity ($\Delta\rho$, %) and temperature coefficient of the electrical resistivity ($\Delta\alpha$, %) of palladian-tungsten alloys, brought about by annealing (1 hour at 700 °C, followed by slow cooling) specimens cold-worked to 40-50% reduction, are plotted against the W content of the alloys. It will be seen that annealing brought about an anomalous increase in electrical resistivity of the alloys containing 15 - 20% W and a corresponding decrease in the temperature coefficient of the electrical resistivity, a similar effect having been observed in palladian-molybdenum alloys with more than 7% Mo. The effect of annealing on the thermo-emf of the alloys studied against copper was less pronounced but

Card 2/5

Anomalous electrical ....

increase in hardness is associated with ordering, short-range order only being attained in the alloy since long-range order would be bound to be reflected in a decrease in the electrical resistivity. Short-range order (if scattering of electron waves only is taken into account) should either have no influence on the electrical resistivity or lead to its decrease. At the same time, short-range order, entailing an increase in the number of the solute atoms in the vicinity of a solvent atom, can cause substantial changes in the electron structure of atoms in the system and a corresponding change in its electrical and other properties. In particular, it would appear that the change in the electrical resistivity accompanying formation of the K-state is associated with the decrease in the number of s-electrons. There are 6 figures.

SUBMITTED: February 28, 1961 (initially)
June 24, 1961 (after revision)

Card 4/5

Popova, L. A.

MES'KIN, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; POPOVA, L.A., inzh.

Studying alloys for precision resistances in the system copper - manganese - tin. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.4:20-24 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Copper-manganese-tin alloys—Electric properties)

GLAZACHEVA, L.I.; SELYANKINA, V.V.; KURGANOVA, N.M.; GRIGOROVICH, S.I.; POPOVA, L.A.; GRIGOR'YEVA, F.P.; EYPRE, T.F.; VAYTSMAN, A.I., red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Hydrological yearbook] Gidrologicheskii ezhegodnik. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo. 1957. Vol.1. [Basin of the Baltic Sea] Bassein moria. Nos.4-6. [Basin of the Western Dvina River and basins of rivers extending west and south of it as far as the state frontier] Bassein r.Zapadnoi Dviny i basseiny rek k zapadu i iugu do gosudarstvennoi granitsy. Pod red. L.I.Glazachevoi. 1961. 388 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Baltic Sea region--Hydrology) (Kama Valley--Hydrology)

POPOVA, L.A., inzh.; ANTIPINA, V.I.; GRAKHOV, A.N., starshiy inzh.; PERSHINA, M.P., tekhn.; TEREN'T'YEVA, K.A., starshiy tekhn.; ZARINA, Ye.S.; TUULYA-METS, Kh.Yu., inzh.; MERILA, L.A., starshiy inzh.; KUZNETSOV, I.V., red.; EYPRE, T.F., red.; SVITINA, A.A., red.; MOISEYEV, I.N., red.; FLAUM, M.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Hydrological yearbook] Gidrologicheskii ezhegodnik. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo. 1957. Vol.1. [Basin of the Baltic Sea] Bassein Baltiiskogo moria. Nos.0-3. [Basins of the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga from the Russian-Finnish frontier to the northern watershed of the Salaca River] Basseiny Finskogo i Rizhskogo zalivov ot gosudarstvennoi granitsy s Finliandiei do severnogo vodorazdela r.Salatsa. Pod red. I.V.Kuznetsova i T.F.Eipre. 1961. 460 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Baltic Sea region--Hydrology) (Kama Valley--Hydrology)

8 9623

9.2100 (1001, 1145, 1331)

S/129/61/000/004/004/012
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Mes'kin, V. S., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor and Popova, L. A., Engineer

TITLE: Investigation of Alloys for Producing Accurate Resistances in the System Copper-Manganese-Tin

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1961, No.4, pp.20-24 + 1 plate

TEXT: The aim of the work was to determine the possibilities of reducing the temperature coefficient of the resistance α as compared with that obtained for classical manganin. S.V.Vinogradov has found that for manganin α can be reduced to some extent by introducing small quantities of certain elements. The investigations carried out in various countries led to Cu-Mn-Al and Cu-Mn-Al-Fe alloys with considerably reduced temperature coefficients of the resistance and also to Ag-Mn; Ag-Mn-Zn; Ag-Mn-Sn and Au-Cr, Au-Co alloys. Analysis of the isotherma sections of the ternary constitution diagram of state Cu-Mn-Sn at 350°C (C. W. Fink and J. A. Rowland, Ref.4) and at room temperature (H. Nishimura and M. Adachi, Ref.1 indicates that manganese reduces the solubility of tin in copper. The authors of this paper investigated ternary

Card 1/5

Investigation of Alloys for S/129/61/000/004/004/012
E073/E535

alloys containing 1-7% Sn with 5,7,9 and 12% Mn, the full analyses of the obtained alloys are given in Table 1. The plot, Fig.1, gives the influence of tin on the temperature coefficient of the resistance of annealed Cu-Mn alloys with various manganese contents. The authors recommend an alloy with 9% Mn and 4% Sn for which $\alpha \approx 2 \cdot 10^{-6}$, $\rho \approx 0.36$ Ohm·mm^2/m and $E \approx 0$. Fig.2 shows the influence of tin on the specific electric resistance ρ (Ohm·mm^2/m) and the e.m.f. E (μV/°C) (against Cu) of Cu-Mn alloys containing 9% Mn. It was found that the alloy No.10 (see Fig.3) is practically stabilized after seven heating cycles, whereby the resistance against its initial value changes only by 0.17%. Fig.3 shows the change of the electric resistance R measured at 22°C caused by cyclic heating to 100°C for 3 hours per day, R, Ohm vs. heating time, hours; top graph - copper alloy containing 9% Mn and 3% Sn (alloy No.10), bottom graph - manganin (alloy No.17). The mechanical properties and the structure of the Cu-Mn-Sn alloys were also investigated. The authors summarize their conclusions thus: 1. For manufacturing accurate resistances a ternary alloy containing about 9% Mn and 4% Sn is recommended. After annealing at 570°C in

Card 2/5

S/129/61/000/004/004/012
E073/E535

vacuum (10^{-2} mm Hg), this alloy has a specific resistance of 0.36 Ohm·mm^2/m, a temperature coefficient of the resistance of 2 x 10^{-6} in the temperature range 15-30°C and a thermo e.m.f. in a couple with copper equalling zero in the temperature range 0 to 100°C. The strength, elongation and hardness of the alloy is the same as for classical manganin.

2. The best electric properties were obtained for an alloy with about 11% Mn, 0.35% Sn and about 0.3% Si. In the work-hardened state (30% reduction) ρ = 0.42 Ohm·m^2/m, $\alpha_{15-30°}$ = 0 and $E_{0-100°}$ = 0.8 μV/°C.

3. The scatter in the measured values of the thermo e.m.f. values, the strength, the relative elongation and the microhardness showed that the investigated alloys were relatively uniform. Their other properties, particularly stability with time, tension stability and the technological properties require further detailed investigation. R. I. Sergiyenko participated in the experimental work. There are 3 figures, 5 tables and 7 references: 1 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet.

Card 3/5

89623

Investigation of Alloys for S/129/61/000/004/004/012
E073/E535

Table 1

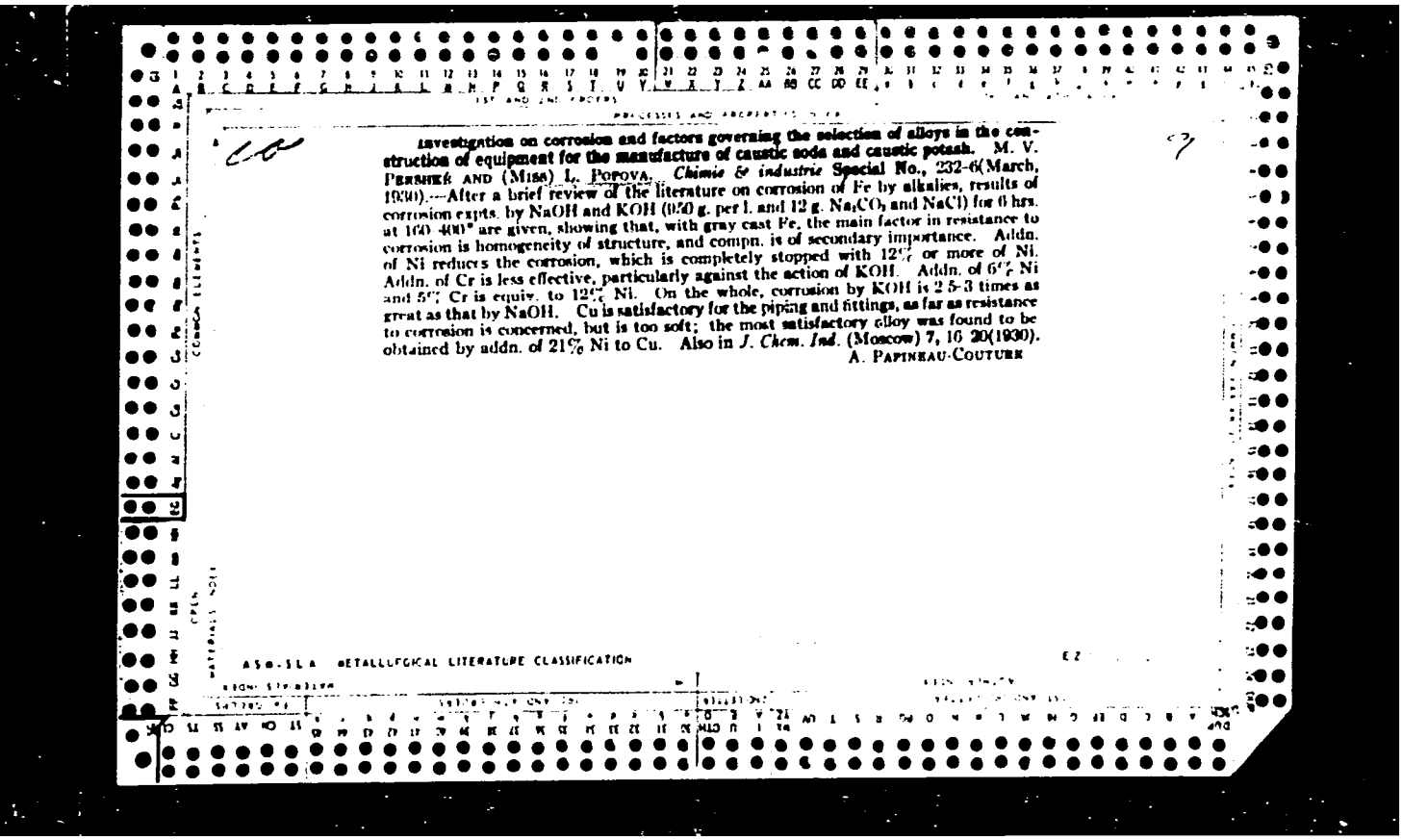
Chemical composition

Таблица 1

Условный № сплава Alloy №	Химический состав в % Chemical composition			Условный № сплава Alloy №	Химический состав в % Chemical composition		
	Cu	Mn	Sn		Cu	Mn	Sn
1	93,71	4,41	1,21	10	87,91	8,63	3,05
2	91,50	4,58	3,37	11	85,91	9,08	5,14
3	89,80	4,40	5,68	12	83,87	8,87	6,99
4	88,15	4,96	7,08	13	87,08	11,68	1,06
5	92,31	6,80	1,20	14	85,42	11,63	3,12
6	90,35	6,69	3,14	15	82,16	12,60	5,63
7	88,80	6,04	5,24	16	81,35	11,35	7,28
8	85,80	6,79	7,58	17* (классический марганин) (classical manganin)	84,36	12,87	—
9	89,97	8,79	1,07				

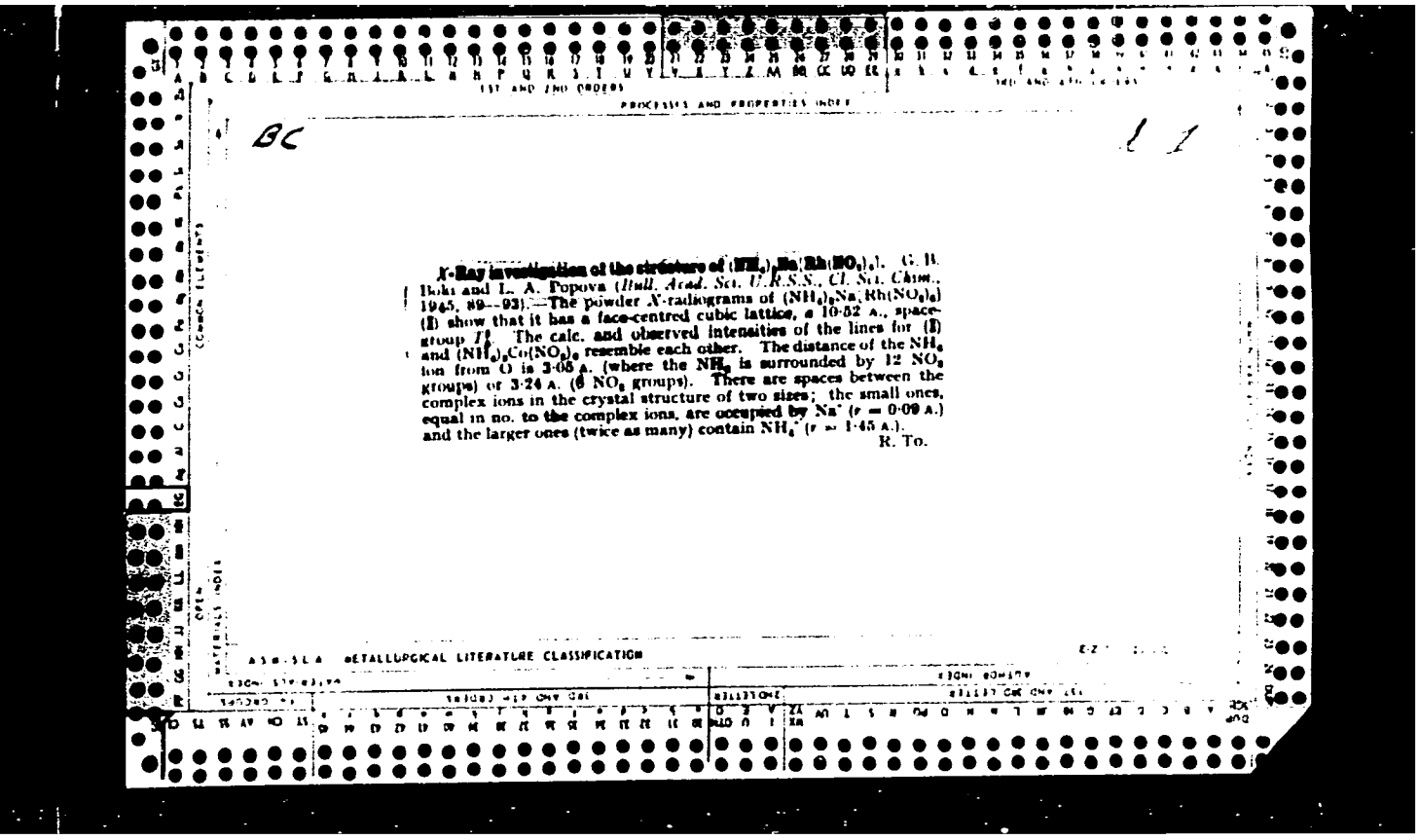
* 3,29% Ni.

Card 4/5



Investigation on corrosion and factors governing the selection of alloys in the construction of equipment for the manufacture of caustic soda and caustic potash. M. V. Pershke and (Miss) L. Popova. *Chimie & industrie* Special No., 232-6(March, 1930).—After a brief review of the literature on corrosion of Fe by alkalies, results of corrosion expts. by NaOH and KOH (0.20 g. per l. and 12 g. Na_2CO_3 and NaCl) for 6 hrs. at 100-400° are given, showing that, with gray cast Fe, the main factor in resistance to corrosion is homogeneity of structure, and compn. is of secondary importance. Addn. of Ni reduces the corrosion, which is completely stopped with 12% or more of Ni. Addn. of Cr is less effective, particularly against the action of KOH. Addn. of 6% Ni and 5% Cr is equiv. to 12% Ni. On the whole, corrosion by KOH is 2.5-3 times as great as that by NaOH. Cu is satisfactory for the piping and fittings, as far as resistance to corrosion is concerned, but is too soft; the most satisfactory alloy was found to be obtained by addn. of 21% Ni to Cu. Also in *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 7, 10 20(1930).

A. Papineau-Couture



X-Ray investigation of the structure of $(NH_4)_6Na[Rh(NO_2)_6]$. G. B. Bokii and L. A. Popova (*Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., Cl. Sci. Chim.*, 1945, 89—93).—The powder *X*-radiograms of $(NH_4)_6Na[Rh(NO_2)_6]$ (I) show that it has a face-centred cubic lattice, a 10·52 A., space-group T_h^1. The calc. and observed intensities of the lines for (I) and $(NH_4)_6Co(NO_2)_6$ resemble each other. The distance of the NH_4 ion from O is 3·05 A. (where the NH_4 is surrounded by 12 NO_2 groups) or 3·24 A. (6 NO_2 groups). There are spaces between the complex ions in the crystal structure of two sizes; the small ones, equal in no. to the complex ions, are occupied by Na^+ (r = 0·09 A.) and the larger ones (twice as many) contain NH_4^+ (r = 1·45 A.).

R. To.

POPOVA, L. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Gerhardt's Salt
Chemistry - Analysis

May/Jun 1947

"Investigation of the Structure of Gerhardt's Salt by Harmonic Analysis," N. V. Belov, G. B. Bokiy, L. A. Popova, 10 pp

"Izv Ak Nauk Otd Khim Nauk" No 3

Determination of lattice constants, number of molecules in the unit cell, parameters of atoms, interatomic distances, and distances between the nearest atoms, for Gerhardt's salt ($Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_4$-trans).

PA 15T18

POPOVA, LA

Dec 49

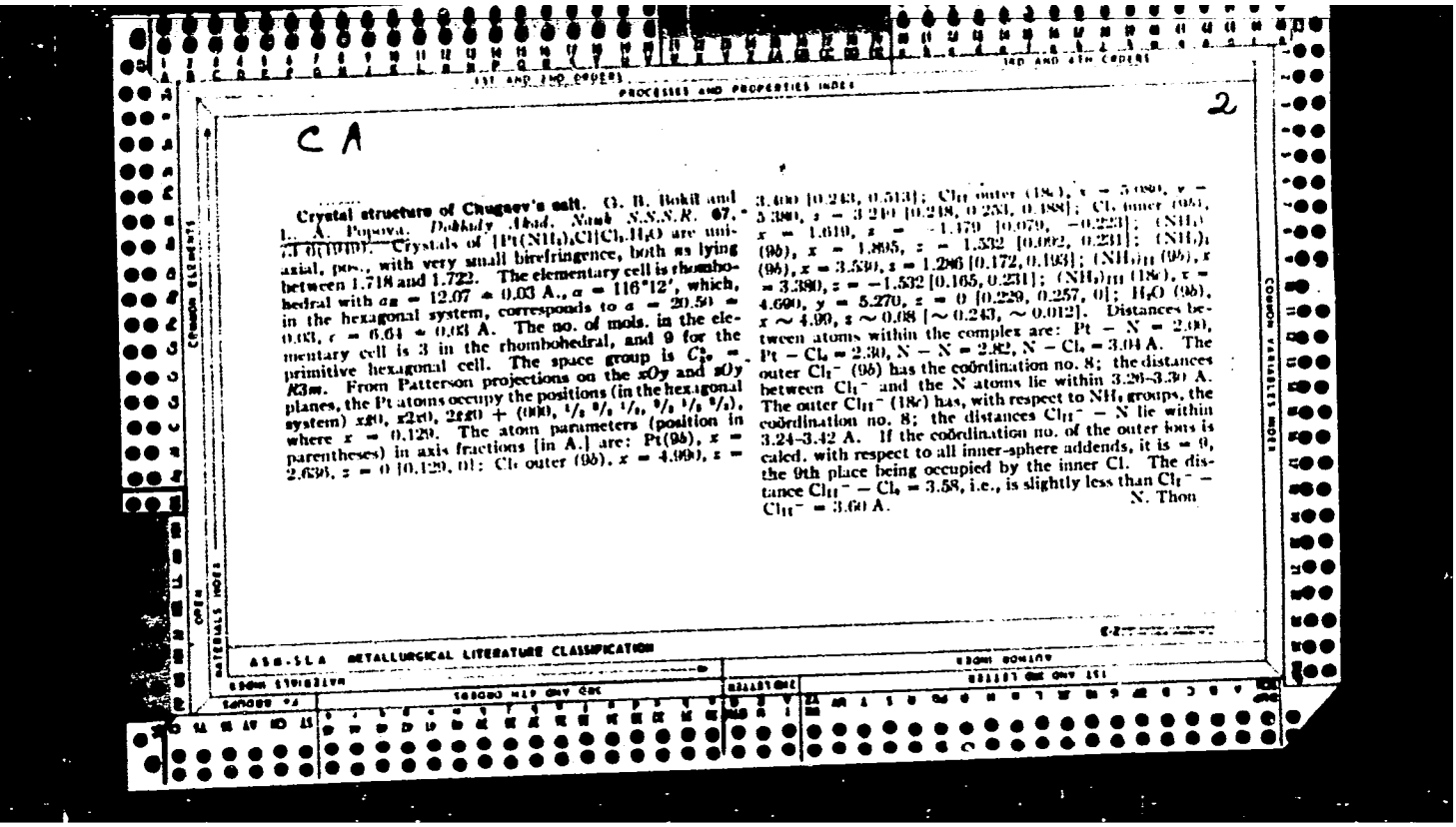
USSR/Chemistry - Platinum Compounds
Complex Compounds

"Crystalline Structure of L. A. Chugayev's Salts," O. Zvyagintsev, 1/2 p

"Priroda" No 12

In 1915 L. A. Chugayev, professor at Leningrad U, obtained complex ammonium compound of tetravalent platinum with five ammonia molecules and at same time confirmed correctness of theory of complex compounds. Reports results of recent studies by C. B. Tolkiya and L. A. Popova ("Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVII, N1) on crystalline structure of Chugayev's chlorides. Studies conducted with aid of X-rays. Presents diagram of Crystalline structure of salts studies.

PA 155T13



2

C A

Crystal structure of Chugaev's salt. G. B. Bokii and L. A. Popova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 67, [illegible]. Crystals of $[Pt(NH_3)_4Cl]Cl_2.H_2O$ are uniaxial, pos., with very small birefringence, both ns lying between 1.718 and 1.722. The elementary cell is rhombohedral with a_R = 12.07 ± 0.03 A., α = 116°12', which, in the hexagonal system, corresponds to a = 20.50 ± 0.03, c = 6.64 ± 0.03 A. The no. of mols. in the elementary cell is 3 in the rhombohedral, and 9 for the primitive hexagonal cell. The space group is C_{3v}^5 = *R*3*m*. From Patterson projections on the *x*0*y* and *y*0*y* planes, the Pt atoms occupy the positions (in the hexagonal system) *x*g0, *x*2*x*0, 2*x*g0 + (000, ⅓ ⅔ ⅓, ⅔ ⅓ ⅔), where x = 0.129. The atom parameters (position in parentheses) in axis fractions [in A.] are: Pt(9b), x = 2.639, z = 0 [0.129, 0]; Cl_I outer (9b), x = 4.090, z = 3.400 [0.243, 0.513]; Cl_{II} outer (18c), x = 5.080, y = 5.380, z = 3.240 [0.248, 0.253, 0.488]; Cl inner (9b), x = 1.610, z = −1.470 [0.079, −0.223]; $(NH_3)_I$ (9b), x = 1.895, z = 1.532 [0.092, 0.231]; $(NH_3)_{II}$ (9b), x = 3.530, z = 1.296 [0.172, 0.193]; $(NH_3)_{III}$ (9b), x = 3.390, z = −1.532 [0.165, 0.231]; $(NH_3)_{IV}$ (18c), x = 4.690, y = 5.270, z = 0 [0.229, 0.257, 0]; H_2O (9b), $x \sim 4.90$, $z \sim 0.08$ [$\sim$ 0.243, $\sim$ 0.012]. Distances between atoms within the complex are: Pt − N = 2.00, Pt − Cl_I = 2.30, N − N = 2.82, N − Cl_I = 3.04 A. The outer Cl_I^- (9b) has the coördination no. 8; the distances between Cl_I^- and the N atoms lie within 3.26–3.30 A. The outer Cl_{II}^- (18c) has, with respect to NH_3 groups, the coördination no. 8; the distances Cl_{II}^- − N lie within 3.24–3.42 A. If the coördination no. of the outer ions is calcd. with respect to all inner-sphere addends, it is = 9, the 9th place being occupied by the inner Cl. The distance Cl_{II}^- − Cl_I = 3.58, i.e., is slightly less than Cl_I^- − Cl_{II}^- = 3.60 A.

N. Thon

BOKIY, G. B., POPOVA, L. A.

USSR (600)

Pentammine Platinum Chloride

X-ray examination of the structure of Chugaev salt., Iav. Sekt. plat. i blag., met., no. 25, 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

POPOVA, L.A.

USSR

Purification of cellulose by fractionation of the fibers. S. L. Talmud, A. M. Ivanyushkina, L. A. Popova, and L. P. Yanzuvaeva (V. M. Molotov Technol. Inst., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R.* 92, 397-8(1953).—The relation between the fiber length and the properties of paper and cardboard made therefrom is of great theoretical and practical interest. The fractionation of the fibers according to their length was studied, and the physicomech. and chem. properties for sulfite cellulose, before and after washing, were detd. It is shown that removal of fines yields celluloses with increased α-cellulose and decreased tarry material; flex resistance, etc., are also improved (cf. Koskinen, *C.A.* 33, 7102⁴). Elisabeth Barabash

Popova, L.A.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry Products. Cellulose and Its Manufacture. Paper, I-23

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63381

Author: Dymarchuk, N. P., Ivanyushkina, A. M., Popova, L. A., Talmud, S. L.

Institution: None

Title: Concerning the Problem of Resin Trouble in the Manufacture of Paper and Methods for Its Control

Original Periodical: Zh. prikl. khimii, 1956, 29, No 4, 610-617

Abstract: Elimination of carbonate hardness of water does not decrease the amount of resin which passes from the fiber into the liquid phase. Resin trouble at paper mills can be eliminated (in part or fully) by adding acid or alumina into the hollanders, to coagulate the resin. On using $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ as coagulant the resin emulsified in the pulp and water of paper manufacture is not completely coagulated or requires very large amounts of coagulant. Most advantageous conditions of resin coagulation in the pulp and circulating water of paper manufacture are provided by combined use of $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ and $Ca(OH)_2$.

Card 1/1

POPOVA, L. A.

4

Resin difficulties in the cellulose and paper industry. IX. Resin difficulties in the paper industry and means of overcoming them. N. P. Lyamarchuk, A. M. Ivanyushkina, L. A. Popova, and S. L. Talalaĭ. *Zhur. Prikl. Khim. U.S.S.R.* 29, 669–74 (1956) (English translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 17445d.

B. M. R.

ANOSOV, V.I.; DINTSES, A.I.; MARTYNOVA, N.V.; MULLIN, M.A.; NIKONOROV, Ye.M.; POPOVA, L.A.; SAVOSTIN, A.P.; CHEMODANOVA, Ye.S.

Development of the continuous method for the preparation of polyisobutylene with 10,000 and 20,000 molecular weights. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.8:19-24 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva i Yefremovskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

POPOVA, Lyudmila Alekseyevna, kand. med. nauk; SHCHERBAK, Yu.F., red.

[Scarlet fever] Skarlatina. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 18 p. (MIRA 18:12)

TRET'YAKOVA, Yelena Nikolayevna, prof.; POPOVA, L.A., red.

[Prevention of chronic pneumonia in children] Preduprezhdenie khronicheskogo vospaleniia legkikh u detei. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 30 p. (MIRA 18:11)

POPOVA, L.A.; STEPANOVA, N.Ye.

Effect of fats on the formation of nystatin from a highly productive strain of Str. noursei. Antibiotiki 7 no.10: 868-873 O'62 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

POPOVA, L.A.; STEPANOVA, N.Ye.

Some problems in the physiology of a highly productive strain of Streptomyces noursei in connection with the biosynthesis of nystatin. Antibiotiki 7. no.12:1051-1057 D'62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES) (NYSTATIN)

MES'KIN, V.S.; SERGIYENKO, R.I.; POPOVA, L.A.

Anomaly of electric resistance and K-state formation in systems palladium - tungsten, and palladium - molybdenum. Fiz.met.i metalloved. 13 no.1:126-131 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Palladium alloys--Electric properties)
(Metals at low temperatures)

MEŠ'KIN, V.S.; SERGIYENKO, R.I.; POPOVA, L.A.; FREYDEL', R.R.

Investigation of corrosion-resistant and wear-resistant alloys for a high degree of resistance accuracy. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.11:159-164 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Leningradskiy institut aviatsionnogo priborostroyeniya i zavod "Lenteplopribor".
(Alloys—Corrosion)
(Mechanical wear)

33169
S/148/61/000/011/014/018
E193/E383

9,2160 (1001, 1153, 1385)

AUTHORS: Mes'kin, V.S., Sergiyenko, R.I., Popova, L.A. and Freydel', R.R.

TITLE: Search for corrosion- and wear-resistant alloys for precision electrical resistance devices

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 159 - 164

TEXT: The conventional electrical resistance alloys, exemplified by manganin and similar Cu-Ni-Mn alloys, although satisfactory from the point of view of the electrical properties, have a low resistance to the action of some corrosive media (sulphur-bearing or ammoniacal atmospheres) and are not always suitable for service in tropical or marine surroundings. A hard-wearing alloy, free from these limitations, would solve many design problems and it was for this reason that the present investigation, concerned with Pd-W and Pd-Mo alloys, was undertaken. The experimental specimens were prepared by drawing molten alloys into quartz tubes (2.3 - 3 mm in diameter), preheated to 800 °C and swaging the resultant rods to 1.2 - 1.5 mm

Card 1/05

Search for corrosion-and ....

in diameter. After a series of exploratory measurements, alloys of practical interest were drawn to wires 0.2 - 0.25 mm in diameter which were then used for the determination of electrical resistivity, ρ, temperature coefficient of electrical resistance, α_R, and thermo-emf against copper, E. The measurements were taken on specimens either cold-worked to approx. 50% reduction or vacuum-annealed. The results are reproduced graphically.

In Fig. 1, ρ (ohm mm^2/m, graph a), α_R (x 10^4, graph b) and E ($\mu V/^oC$, graph c) are plotted against the W content (wt.%) in the Pd-W alloys, vacuum-annealed at 700 °C; the curve in Fig. 1 has been divided into two branches, scale on the right-hand side relating to branch 1; experimental points denoted by circles had been obtained earlier (Ref. 1: V.A. Nemilov, A.A. Rudnitskiy - Izvestiya sektora platiny IONKh AN SSSR, 1949, no.23, 101). Since the temperature-dependence of ρ in the 15 - 90 °C range was linear, data reproduced in Fig. 1

relate the entire 15 - 90 °C range. The concentration dependence of ρ, α_ρ and E of the Pd-Mo alloys is demonstrated in a similar manner in Fig. 3a, σ and β, respectively. It will be seen that in respect of their electrical properties the Pd-Mo alloys are inferior to Pd-W alloys. Since, in addition, they have some other shortcomings, the most promising of the Pd-W alloys (i.e. the 20% W-Pd alloy) denoted by a code mark [illegible] 20 (PV20) was selected for further tests. The results of contact resistance measurements, carried out on wires 0.25 mm diameter, are reproduced in Fig. 4, where the contact resistance (ohm) is plotted against the contact pressure (g). Curves 1-5 relating to the following experimental conditions: 1 - PV20 in contact with itself (both wires vacuum-annealed at 800 °C); 2 - manganin in contact with manganin; 3 - PV20 in contact with PV20; both specimens preliminarily held for 24 h in a sulphurous atmosphere (0.02 g of SO_2 per 1 dm^3 of air); 4 - PV20 in contact with PV20; both wires preliminarily held for 24 h at 55-60 °C

4

Search for corrosion- and ....

in air of 98% humidity; 5 - PV20 in contact with PV20; both wires preliminarily held for 36 h in a 25% ammonia solution (it is stated in this connection that contact resistance between manganin wires held preliminarily for 24 h in ammonia solution was infinitely large). In the next series of experiments the stability of ρ was studied. The specimens were heated in air at 100 °C for 3 h and after a 24 h interval their ρ at room temperature was measured, this treatment being repeated several times. The results are reproduced in Fig. 5, where the change in resistivity (%) due to cyclic heating is plotted against the total time (hours) at 100 °C. Curves 1 - 3 relating to various PV20 specimens. Curve 4 to manganin (the effect of similar treatment in boiling water was more pronounced, the increase in ρ of PV20 after 25 cycles amounting to 1.75%). Since after cyclic heating of the PV20 alloy its ρ at room temperature remained practically constant, this treatment should provide effective means of stabilizing ρ of this alloy. UTS and elongation of PV20 were respectively, 133 kg/mm^2 and 1% in

Card 4/5

4

POPOVA, L.A.; ZAVILEYSKAYA, G.F.; DYGERN, N.T.; PESTEREVA, G.D.

Deep fermentation of nystatin in a pilot plant. Antibiotiki 6 no.1:34-38 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(MYCOSTATIN)

BELOUSOVA, I.I.; POPOVA, L.A.

Formation of organic acids in connection with biosynthesis of tetracycline in various states of fermentation. Antibiotiki 6 no.2:115-119 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(TETRACYCLINE)

POPOVA, L.A.

Interpretation of the basic conditions for deep fermantation of nystatin. Antibiotiki 5 no. 5:14-20 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov. (NYSTATIN)

L 01011-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T DJ/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5019983 UR/0065/65/000/008/0019/0024
542.61.002.2

AUTHOR: Anosov, V. I.; Dintses, A. I.; Martynova, N. V.; Mullin, M. A.; Nikonorov, Ye. M.; Popova, L. A.; Savostin, A. P.; Chemodanova, Ye. S.

TITLE: Development of a continuous process for production of polyisobutylene with molecular weights of 10,000 and 20,000

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 8, 1965, 19-24

TOPIC TAGS: isobutylene, polymerization, lubricant additive, fuel thickener

ABSTRACT: The objective of the study was to develop a continuous process for production of polyisobutylene with molecular weights of 10,000 (commercial oil additive P-10) and 20,000 (commercial oil additive P-20). These additives are used in manufacturing automotive, aviation, and some special purpose lubricating oils. Isobutylene is polymerized in an inert solvent (isobutane, pentane, and others) using $AlCl_3$ (in ethyl or methyl chloride) as a catalyst. Flow-sheet of the industrial scale polymerization unit is shown in fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The linear velocity of the reacting mixture through the reactor is 3-3.5 m/sec and the heat exchange

Card 1/3

L 01011-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019983

area is 1 m^2 per 8 liters of reactor working volume. The optimum polymerization conditions are: 0.1-0.15 wt. % of $AlCl_3$ based on isobutylene, 35% isobutylene in the feedstock and 9 to 10°C below zero in the case of P-10 additive, and 25% isobutylene in the feedstock and 20°C below zero in the case of P-20 additive. In respect to molecular weight, more homogenous product is obtained from the continuously operating isobutylene polymerization reactor than from a batch-type reactor. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP; Yefremovskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Yefremov Synthetic Rubber Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: GC, IE

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

L 01011-66

ENCLOSURE: 01

ACCESSION NR: AP5019983

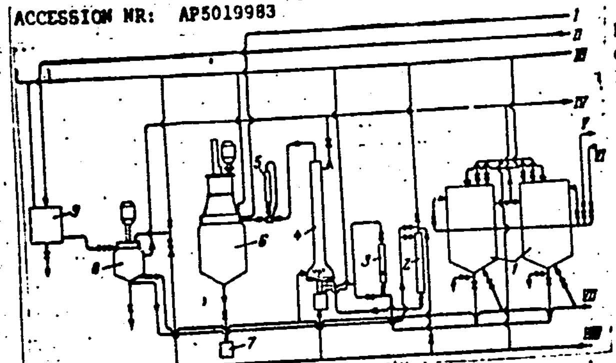


Fig. 1. I--vacuum line; II--ethyl chloride to the unit; III--air line; IV--gaseous ammonia from the unit; V--isobutylene to the unit; VI--isobutane to the unit; VII--liquid ammonia to the unit; VIII--nitrogen from the cylinders; 1--ammonia-cooled reservoirs containing isobutylene-isobutane mixture; 2--metering tank with catalyst solution; 3--rotameter on the feed line; 4--polymerization reactor, mixing by bubbling nitrogen through the solution at minus 25-35°C; 5--metering tank with ethyl alcohol (for deactivating catalyst present in the product); 6--gas separator (two in a unit) where gases are removed during 1-2 hour heating at 100-120°C under agitation; 7--polyisobutylene product drain; 8--catalyst make-up vessel, ethyl chloride and $AlCl_3$ mixed for 1 hr at 15-20°C; 9--catalyst container.

Card 3/3

17(4)
AUTHORS: Levinson, L. B., Popova, L. D., Sakharov, D. A.

SOV/20-124-6-37/55

TITLE: Histochemistry of the Nerve Cells of the Auditory Ganglion in Connection With the Development of Their Functions in the Course of Ontogenesis in Axolotl Embryos (Gistokhimiya nervnykh kletok slukhovogo gangliya v svyazi s formirovaniyem ikh funktsiy v ontogeneze zarodyshey aksolotlya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 6, pp 1317-1320 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments by which the functional histochemistry of the nerve cells in connection with the occurrence of certain kinds of physiological activity during the ontogenesis of these cells is studied represent one of the ways in order to synchronize physiological and morphological data or to find adequate action methods according to their quality and intensity (Refs 1-3). The authors carried out experiments for the purpose of clarifying the period of time at which the specific functional activity of the above-mentioned cells commences; simultaneously their histochemistry at various stages of development of the embryo was studied. Apparently the occurrence of physiological

Card 1/3

activity cannot or rather is said not to agree with the period of time of functional development of the labyrinth analyzer apparatus as a whole. For this reason the maturity of ganglionic cells cannot be judged from the period of time of development of regulative and coordinating influences which originate from the labyrinths. The nerve cells of the ganglion begin to exercise their specific influence on the brain somewhat earlier. At first this influence has merely a tonic expression (Ref 10). If the extent of this reflex in the case of normal embryos is compared to that of embryos the auditory vesicles and auditory ganglions of which were removed at earlier stages, said extent increases parallely in both cases up to a certain period of time (limit of the 36 and 38 stages according to Garrison) until suddenly differences occur: this extent further increases in the case of intact embryos whereas in the case of operated embryos it not longer increases or, if so, only very slowly. Apparently at this period of time the tonicizing effect of ganglion cells on the motor systems of the brain is established. In the experiments carried out the following data were obtained:

Histochemistry of the Nerve Cells of the Auditory Ganglion in Connection With the Development of Their Functions in the Course of Ontogenesis in Axolotl Embryos SOV/20-124-6-37/55

in the cells of the developing auditory ganglion in the case of an axolotl certain age-conditioned concentration changes in ribonucleic acid and glycogen were observed. An abrupt change takes place in both cases in the "G" stage. This period of time corresponds to the 11th day of embryo development on which (according to the physiological experiment) the specific functional activity starts in the ganglion cells. The temporal concurrence of histochemical and physiological changes leads to the conclusion that the above-mentioned histochemical changes are functionally conditioned. There are 1 table and 15 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: November 1, 1958, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1958

Card 3/3